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be by jury, and the occused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be unentited by a jury, but to be convicted or acinyy," - BANCEL BLATCHFORD

Amusements To-day

Acpd my of Muric Ada
Rooth's Theatres-Chancy Wold.
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Fewery Theatres Sought through the Mist. Matters.
Fewery Topera House-Variety.
Fain Hall, treatheast. The Figura. Matters.
In Hall, treatheast. The Figura. Matters.
In Haynout Matterday, Terminable treat.
Duly's Fifth Avenue Theatres-Love's Labor List.
Grard Opera House A Round of Pleature. Matters.
Misto's Gad in Leatheast ong. Matters.
Olympic Theatres-Vaulevide and Novelty.
The Colosseum Boundary and Theytyffith street. Mat.
Theatre Countings Bushesper Frage. Matters.
Tony Pastor's Virity Entertainment. Matters.
Inton Square Theatres-Led Array. Matters.
In Street's Theatres Messy. Acce my of Muste Ad

Worllock's Theatre Stoney. Word's Museum To Mawaithe R. & Poord, Medice. The regular dally enculation of The Sex for the week ending Feb. 21 was as follows

113.550 Thursday..... 114.278 Friday..... 112.714 S.turday..... Total for the week..... Daily average week ending Feb. 22, 1811.

The echo of the rebelgun fired on Sumter awoke an array in the North and West. The bravest, most intelligent, most generous men in the free States rushed to the defence of the nation and demanded to be organized. That was an army which in every soldierly element has never been equalled. But what sort of an army is that into which cons and nephews are importuned and bored by mothers and aunts as into a "soft place?" General Sherman, as honest as he is brave and wise, struggled in the House Military Committee room against the endeavor of the Ordnance Corps to procure a repeal of the law which suspended promotions in that body. The law was passed to stop the crowding into it of useless officers. who desire to be soldiers, but don't intend to fight. General HAWLEY of Connecticut. a member of the committee, moved cheel to General SHERMAN with the remark that the President, in his message, recommendthis the General of the Army replied: "Yes, he did; because he is very much pressed by mothers and aunts who want to get their sons and nephews into some soft place. The Ordnance Department is the softe t place in the army, and thev all want to get into it, especially young men with influential Congressional friends, 1 they find employment for them all I don't

But the people will know after the next Presidential election, and the Republican party, if it is wise, will also know before they go to the polls. The people are getting tired of maintaining an army as a "soft place" for mothers and aunts to patheir soft sons and softer nephews into.

## The Pog Litting.

We are very glad to see that much of the recent debutes and votes in the Senate or the currency question, has turned upon the two points we have been recently arging as the only practical points of the whole controversy. These are, as we need scarcely repeat, the redemption of green backs, and consequently of national bank notes, in five per cent, gold bonds of the Trendary; and the establishment of a sys-

Senator Scorr's proposition to introduce the redemption feature of this plan was defeated by only two votes, and the proposition of Mr. Cameron for free banking was only lest by five or six votes. But if wa properly lost, since no scheme of free redemption for the legal tenders, on which our banking system rests, is first established. The redemption feature, applicable to both greenbacks and bank notes, an indispensable condition of any improve ment in the currency. Let this point be once flendy fixed as we have advocated it, and as it was presented in Senator Scorr's resolution, and the danger of free banking would amount to little or nothing But until this is done, the action of the Benate in refusing to agree to free banking is to be approved.

It is great a thing that the discussion of the whole subject in the Senate should be main ly reduced to these two practical points. It Is an important step toward a just solution of the problem before the country. And the fact that the Senate shows at the start, only two or three votes less than a majority in favor of our plan, indicates quite plainly that further deliberation and discussion are all that is necessary to insure its final

tramph. We are not afraid of any inflation of the redemption in five per cent. gold bonds; and as a provisional arrangement, we think such redemption should satisfy the most conservative. The passage of such a proposition would at once give an established and positive value to our paper money, from which it would not again seriously depart; while free banking would insure that elasticity of the currency which is so much desired.

What is most of all to be dreaded and avoided is the acceptance or spread of the Idea that the Government should furnish the paper money currency of the country. and the correlative notion that wheneve Congress should consider or be persuaded. through the influence of panie, or by any other exigency, that more paper money i preded, it should at once proceed to issue it. We would destroy the prolific force of this idea by the establishment of a system that could be pointed to as supplying the

want in question, so that when an emer- thing more than the report of a packed to let your century plant blossom too gency should arise producing a demand for more money we should already have a system in operation adequate to every public need. And we think this is a consideration that the advocates of conservative views in the currency discussion will

do well to keep in mind. Meantime we regard the attitude of the whole question, as indicated by the votes in the Senate which we have mentioned, as most encouraging to the hopes of a safe and judicious settlement on the basis of the plan we have presented in our recent discussions of this subject.

### Grant on Lving.

It is not often that President GRANT permits himself to express his views freely on any topic of national interest, and when he does open his mouth his utterances command attention, if it is only because he seldom speaks. A Washington despatch printed in the Times of Saturday conveys the information that the President on Thursday in conversation with a gentleman who called upon hun stated some views as well as some facts concerning the Indian question which possess particular significance.

ident says that under the present admintration of Indian affairs the corruption and swindling which formerly prevailed have been thoroughly reformed. This assertion is not in a cordance with public opinion, and is not corroborated by the fact that there has been an extraordinary increase in the expenditures n account of Indian affairs under this thoroughly reformed administration. Neither is the complacent view of the situation taken by the President confirmed by a despatch published in the Times, next after the President's conversation, stating that the recent disturbances at the Red Cloud agency were caused by an attempt of the contractors to swindle the Indians by issuing to them supplies of flour absolutely until for use. The despatch says that this flour was so very bad that the Indians would have nothing to do with it, and that the dissatisfaction on this account resulted in the murder of FRANK APPLETON. We are further told that this bad flour was substituted for at St. Louis.

The President, having vouched for the nesty of the Indian Bureau, goes on to peak with great severity of expression in egard to what he is pleased to term "the dishonest course of a portion of the public press in its treatment of Indian and kindred questions." He said he "could not onceive what notions of fairness and justice an editor entertains who could deliberately reproduce instances of corruption nd of the abuses of the old system, and attribute them to his Administration, when, if such editor was fit for his position, t was his business to know that those very rimes had been punished and the abuses orrected." This is very severe on the ffending editors; but the rebuke would have been a good deal more effective if the President had cited any instances in which punishment had been meted out to he thieves who have been engaged in dundering the Indians and the Government alike, or if he had given any evidence that such abuses have been cor-

THE SUN has always favored a liberal policy toward the Indian tribes, and it would afford us great gratification to know just what President GRANT is kind enough to say that every editor fit for his position ought to know; but unfortunately the facts full entirely to bear out the President's self-confident assertions. So far as may as well use plain language. There are we are enabled to judge from the most vixiy-one ordnance officers now, and how trustworthy testimony reaching us from every quarter, it is perfectly certain that the thieves in the Indian Ring have never enjoyed such immunity in their plundering operations as at the present time, and that their most powerful confederates and rotectors are found in high officials who enjoy the special confidence of President

We have before us a letter from WILLIAM WELSH, Esq., of Philadelphia, dated Feb. 17, addressed to the members of the Fortythird Congress, containing some information on this subject which may be deceribed as possessing very "particular signifleance." Mr. Welsh has given special attention to the wrongs of the Indian; be has been a warm personal friend of the resident, and is in full political accordwith the Administration party. No one an accuse him of being influenced by a lesire to injure either the President or his dministration; yet he tells a very differt story from that told by Gen. GRANT.

In this letter Mr. WELSH says that the ountry is now threatened with two Indian wars, and expresses the opinion that any intelligent and impartial person who investigates the subject must be convinced banking should be passed till a system of that this danger has been brought upon us by Government officials who have wronged and irritated the Indians. He refers to the scandalous manner in which the Indians in Minnesota and Wisconsin have been swindled in the sale of their pine timber; gives definite information in regard to the way in which the Sioux have been cheated in the issue of beef, giving the names of the parties concerned in the frauds; and shows hat both the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have been guilty of the most flagrant violations of law. With such evidence as his, from such a source, before us, however trongly we may be inclined to gratify President Grant by saying that the crimes of the Indian plunderers have been punished and the abuses in Indian affaircorrected, we must really beg to be excused from telling our readers auything of the kind.

The President, in the conversation which is reported in the Times, manifests conlerable wrath against the newspapers because they do not inform their readers paper circulation that can take place with | that Commissioner Smith has been completely exonerated and vindicated by DE-LANO's recent commission. This is not fair to the newspapers, for they told their readers before the inquiry commenced precisely what the result would be-that SMITH would be whitewashed as white as any whited sepulchre, and that the commission was created for no other purpose. But neither the President nor DELANO'S Board of Whitewashers has yet explained how it is that Commissioner SMITH was able to cipher it out that \$1.15 per 1,000 feet was a fair price to pay the poor Pillagers for their timber, which is increasing in value every year, when the same Smith in 1871, as a member of a commission appointed to investigate the issues of scrip to Chippewa half-breeds, officially reported that timber of the same quality as that on the Leech Lake Reservation, and situated to \$3 per 1,000 feet! It will require some-

commission organized by Delano to neutralize the effect of Commissioner Smith's own testimony that through the WILDER contract he had attempted to swindle a band of half-naked Indians out of at least

GRANT is reported as remarking that there should be a new statute for the punishment of lying. If we thought the passage of such a statute would enable us to get | think that together we could elect our from official sources the facts regarding the administration of Indian affairs for we believe that we could have elected for the purpose of totally separating it sible to enforce it against the chief hars in the failure of JAY COOKE and HENRY | Hamites, are a people, in physique and language Washington.

### Massachusetts' Tribulations.

It is almost as entertaining as a bull fight to behold the persistent efforts of Ben BUTLER to put a book in the nose of the Republican party of Massachusetts. We know of nobody who so constantly as this rogues' attorney illustrates the sailor's didirection to greenhorns, to throw hot water to windward; though his hot water From the report of this conversation scalds his shipmates as well as himself. given in the Times it appears that the Pres- He seems willing to intensify the public disgust toward himself in the old Bay State if he can only confound his opponents. His own hide being tough, he thinks he can

endure more scalding than they. If BUTLER has been able to accomplish anything in his assaults in and upon Massachusetts, he has simply rendered it more certain than almost any other future political event, that that most devotedly Republican and extremely intelligent State will throw her next electoral vote for the candidate of the Opposition, even though it should be BEELZEBUB himself. But BUTLER doesn't care much for this except in so far as it may affect his own personal reign. He is determined to ride Massachusetts conservatism at whatever cost. He has attempted it twice already, and been pitchpoled each time end over end; but his refrain is, It won't do to give it up so, Mr. Brown, it won't do to give it up so. That s the one particular thing he is still determined to do. It is his pet achievement yet of this bank were removed to the interior for unaccomplished. It is a noble ambition, worthy of his great and lofty qualities; good flour which had passed the inspection and the world will look on with a wondering appreciation while he aims to fulfil such a self-imposed, sublime mission.

BUTLER has handsomely tied up the Massachusetts delegation in Congress on Simons's nomination for Collector of Boston Very singularly, it may be said, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other; or rather six for one and six for 'tother. This tie-up exhibits more genius than Butler ever displayed in any of his military combinations. How he got BOUTWELL on his side was told in the last Senatorial election. How he has now captured Dawis has not yet come out. But BUFFINTON is his great eard. Buffinton is the most magnificent person of the whole Massachusetts delegation. His presence and his support give dignity and prestige to all BUTLER has done or can do in the SIMMONS business or in any other business. Indeed, BUFFIN-TON is the man who controls the situation. If it were not for Bur-FINTON, instead of its being six of one and half a dozen of the other, it would be six to five, and this would break BUTLER. Thus it is that BUFFINTON, the profound and the gorgeous, just now has the fortunes of Massachusetts in his charge. It is this potential he that has the say whether Boston shall have this man or that man for collector. It is BUF-FINTON who determines whether Massachusetts Republicanism shall be harried and divided. It is BUFFINTON who is the great maker and unmaker of the future of it is none the less BUPPINTON.

Now, if we might be pardoned a little know how it happens that a gentleman like Mr. Buffingen, or not to put to be collector of Boston; while the substa tial merchants of Boston, who are the most competent authority, and the parties lost deeply interested in the subject, have no voice whatever, and no consideration whatever, but are totally ignored in the decision. This is a conundrum of no ton and Massachusetts, but to everybody. What is this but to treat some of the most respectable citizens of the an audacious and disgusting pretension dividual purposes? What is it but to take away from the people all power in their own concerns and to put over them against their will, by corrupt means and a vagabond influence, the dirty agents of

political ragamuffinism? But is there no remedy? Assuredly there is. It is in a genuine civil service reform, by which the expression of the publie sentiment of every locality shall be made the controlling influence in every executive appointment made for that locality. Such a rule is the true one to squeich audacity, enlighten obtuseness, and extinguish corruption. It would teach Congressional gentlemen to mind their own particular business, and stop off the incessant huckstering of public place, and the worrying of decent people by political brigands. It would end the trade of corrupting one branch of the executive power and fooling another at Washington; and tend to purify that mephitic atmosphere by remitting the concerns of particular localities to the decision of the people who inhabit them. Will Mr. Burfinton be kind enough to withdraw and allow the Boston Republicans to say whom they will have for collector? Boston is no great of a place; but if it doesn't know as much as Mr. Butler it does know as much as Mr. BUFFINTON.

A Journalistic Candidate for Governor. At the last election for Mayor we recommended a candidate; but the Times supported another man and elected him. It proved, however, a barren, even a bitter victory, and the Times has long been any-

thing but well pleased with its own choice. To prevent so untoward a result in the future, and when the next election of Governor takes place, we will now make a proposition to our highly esteemed con-

temporaries, the editors of that journal. We do not think it will do to run Gen. Dix again. He is represented as new being fully bent on the Republican nomination to succeed Gen. GRANT. He will require a good deal of training and preparation for that arduous undertaking at his age; and in the same county, was worth from \$2.50 at all events he must have rest. Rest is absolutely indispensable. It will not do

often or it will give out.

Now our proposition to the editors of the Times is that they shall name an independent candidate, one who can safely depend upon the unbought suffrages of the majority for his election, and we will support investigation—the one treating man as a zoologiwhat an editor ought to know, President | We have no ambition to lead. The Times | ual being-arrive at the same result. its nomination. The Times shall be Itants of several of the Pacific islands, of Southman. Why, if the Times had been with us, grouped as a distinct family of mankind. the last four years, we would advocate it Greekey President, and then there would from the Semitle race, with which the ma use, for the rengon that it would be impos- ting at the cause of the recent panic and | connected. The so-called Southern Semites, CLEWS; and isn't it something to have entirely darmet from the Northern Semites, things clear and plain?

We would ascribe to our neighbors the sole credit of his election. All the "spoils" which, as Gov. Mancy insisted, "belong to the victors." sion exclusively for the Times, and its | and Palestine no more than the Celtic resemble price would not even be two cents, but | the Pinnic. The Draviolans were the pre Aryan nothing at all.

Even in regard to the candidate we would my account be officious in making the selection. The Times, without dictation or suggestion from us. may name whomsoever it prefers. We insist upon only one thing-a very simple one, as a condition precedent-and that is that it shall name

A bill was lately introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Robentson, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the receiver of the State Bank of Charleston certain South Carolina State bonds which were then in remarkable history. The State Bank before the Charleston, and among its assets were \$100,000 of State bonds, which had been issued under struction of the Blue Ridge Ralicoad. W safety, and were at Camden, under the charof Mr. BUNJAMIN LEE, cashier, when SHOR MAN'S troops approached that point. Mr. LEE should come in, and packing his valuables But be was overtaken, and the chest and its contents were confiscated without much formalquestion became separated, and at the close course of two or three years, however, some of the missing securities found their way into the possession of the officers of the bank, amount tng m 1860 to \$18,000. The bonds to the United ites Treasury, referred to in Mr. Robustson's resolution, amount to \$4,000, and it is supposed honest army offi er who, being unable to discover their owner, turned them over to Government. There are still missing about \$75,000 of these bonds, regarding which the Charleston says that when Scott was Governor and the latter intimated to Mr. BETTS, who had been appointed receiver of the bank, that for a reasonable consideration he could probably aid him in recovering the lost bonds. Mr. Brits mission to contract with PARKER for the return s notion for the negotiation, requested the carconsider a fair compensation for his services. To this request PARKER with characteristic modesty replied that he proposed to turn over to the receiver of the bank one third of the amount of the bonds received, or the equivaent market value thereof, reserving for himself thirds, and such coupons as could be secured. This liberal proposition was declined, and in course it is Buffinton under Butler, but the State Treasurer from paying either the principal or interest of the bonds.

In San Francisco are 3,000 acres of shiftnatural inquisitiveness, we should like to Ing sand, which are not only worthless, but the cause of great annoyance to the public in their unreclaimed condition. They are on the west the a point on it, like Mr. ANYBODY, ern or ocean side of the city, and very light should be allowed to decide who shall breezes are sufficient to drive the sand inland. to the great discomfort of the chizens. The engineer of the Golden Gate Park has shown how these sands can be reclaimed and made of great value. It is found that the vellow lupine will grow lexuriantly in such places, thrusting its roots into the sand, and, when once established, in a short time it covers the barren waste with beautiful vegetation. A top soil is then small consequence, not only to Bos- f rmed, after which grass will grow. The av r-Golden Gate Park has been from thirty to forty-

republic as cattle? What is it but | The gold fields of South Africa, which at feet disappointed the expectations of the original of Congressional politicians Je make mer- | nat discoverers, of late have yielded the miners chandese of public onice for their own in- more profitable returns. The most of the gold is in reefs, and extensive veins of gold-hearing quartz have been found which will probable pay well when they come to be worked by companies having suitable quartz-crushing machinery. But recently alluviat gold fields of wonderful richness have been discovered, and these are attracting crowds of gold seekers, natives as well as Europeans, from all perts of South Africa Stories are told of nuggets found there weighing from sixteen ounces to two pounds, and it is reported that one fortunate miner secured a nugget weighing forty-five ounces.

Mr. STRAKOSCH has been tolerably succonful with his Italian Opera Company in the provinces. He has made some money, but is ill unfortunately behindhand. His lo far are not over \$20,000 since he began last fall.

Proposed Gathering of Anglo-Americans in

To the Editor of The Sun Sitt: Since the war a numerous body of edupartment of agricultural and mercantile life The State now offers unequalied coimatic and other occase of will be in every seens an interesting one. Notices of the United R. gatom or Canada desiring to present will receive overy information on application to R. J. Farrer, 6 Fourteenth servet, inches not, or yours, respectfully.

To was Jones Brust.

Chase City, Meck emborg county, Va.

Sin: I noticed in The Sun a communication signed." John Henry Strauss," in which he states that a teacher named Mr. Plumb thinks his pupils can learn two pages of history, one of grammar, and considerable definitions, and gives it as his opinion that this is to thinking such a course from about seven years.

T. McG. and L. E.

Ready for the Fray.

BIR: in your paper I observe an account of the operations of two champion ple biters i. New Mexico. Now 1 am prepared to challenge the successful con-

WESTERN EUROPE WERE BLACK.

It is a source of satisfaction to every one interested in the scientific activity of our age to see two sciences like anthropology and philology, which follow totally opposite lines of After having expressed his opinion as to him. We do not wish to nominate him. cal, and the other as an intellectual and spiritshall nominate him and we will adopt, sciences have thus decided that the inhabfugleman land THE SUN follower. We ern India, Southern Arabia, Abyssinia, Nubla, Egypt, and of the north coast of Africa must be have given to this family the name of Dravidian, willingly. But we fear it would be of no bave been no difficulty whatever in get- jority of these races were formerly erroneously things clear and plain?

We would ascribe to our neighbors race. The southern Arabs are black; the Ethioshould go exclusively to them. Not- by them are all derivatives of the ancient withstanding the fact that THE SUN Himyarltie spoken in Southern Arabia, and they shines for all, it would shine on this ocea- resemble the ancient speech of Mesopotamia inhabitants of India. They are also essentially biack, and their longuages, especially that of the Tamil, are closely related to the same Himyaritie not be over particular. The Times may tongue from which the Glacz, Tigré, and Amname its own man. We will support him hard languages of the people of the Upper Nile with all our might. But we will not on are derived. This wonderful result of modern research vindicates again the accuracy of the ancient Greek historian who applied the name of Ethlopians equally to the ancient inhabitants of India and Africa. Additional proof that the primitive inhabitants of Western Europe belonged to the same race is derived from the fact that the Basque language spoken by a remnant of the ancient population of Aquitania and Iberia, is kindred to the speech of the motern Dravidians in Southern India.

The new classification of the human species is a most promising omen of future progress in ethnology and philology. In its widest possible reach the old process of comparative grammar can be made to embrace only five hundred mil lions of people who are either Arvan or Semitic To account for the other nine hundred million inhabitants of the earth, one hundred million are grouped as people speaking minor Africat Aus ralian, and American languages; and the re maining eight hundred millions are called Tuare those least known, the scientific world might long ago have reached the opinion that the received classification of the human species is little better than none at all. In the present tate of protohistoric science we therefore consider it a great gain that one more group of race lished that at a period preceding the historic appearance of the Pelasgians, Asla Minor and Western Europe were inhabited by races speak ing a Dravidian language; anthropologically of a Dravidian type, and historically represented on ie monuments of Egypt.

ing to forsake the doctrines they have taught for so many years, acknowledge, however, that it is difficult to classify the Dravidian races with any of the usual groups of the human species. Prof. Max Müller, Dr. Logan and numerous local authorities of India place them among negroes. Others, like Hodgson and Hislop, see a Mongotian origin distinct! inscribed on the face of every man of the aboriginal or pre-Aryan race. Sir William Eilis, in his work "On the Characteristics of the Population of India," retorts: "Throughout this range all the Dravidian races? I have never observed during forty years' sojourn, any indications of true Mongolian features. Still less have I seen any signs of negro blood, save in the instances of imported Africans on the western coast." Some Dravidians will be found of a clear, light-brown olor, others as black and dusky as any fleid Paria some with fine, tall figures, and sharply-cut. aquiline features, others with beavy, stout, un gainly forms, and a thick, flat, and coarse physiomy, befitting the epithet of "goat face" applied to the Dasyas. Many Parias are very fair and tall, with good features; others are black and squat, with the lowest and most debased cast of countenance. All converge, however, to a common type, one sui generis, which entitles them to be recognized as a distinct

It is not possible to retrace the precise course five thous and years ago, as some believe, from some eastern or northeastern direction. On the evidence of their remains, it appears that the languages of ancient Phrygia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, and Thrace, in Asia Minor, were spoken by a Dravidian race that appeared also in Western Europe and said the founda ion of the modern Basqui language now used on the frontiers of Fran and Spain. This important discovery, but recentiv made and fully established, is entirely due to the assiduous labors of Hyde Clarke, who has spent the last twenty years in determining the prehistoric and protohistoric relations of the populations of Asia and Europe, on the basts of the Pakeo-Georgian and Dravidian languages The time-honored tradition that the Deluge of curred : boat seventeen centuries before our ersarred all investigation into periods earlier than the appearance of the Aryans in India and of the Semites and Hamites in Syria, which was nearly as long ago. But the new-born Egyption and Assyrtan philology has carried the begin nings of history one or two thousand years further back; and now historical ethnology has to penetrate much deeper into antiquity to account for the existence of nations previous to

It is a curious fact that our colleges and uni versities still send out their pupils with the belief that the highest antiquity of Europe is explored by following the footsteps of the Pelasgians and the navigation of the Phoni lans. The reason is that the professors further. The children of such learned institu tions grow to be arenæologists in their turn; human remains are unearthed from the soil of Western Europe which bear no resemblance to cannot account for their presence; Egyptian A syrian, and Indian history is not known geology speaks of post-tertiary, pliocone, mile cene, and cocene eras; an explanation must be cone, and cocene eras; an explanation must be found; and the historians thrust themselves confidingly into the arms of the geologists, and amounce that the bones and utensils that are dur up belong to a sort of savage race that inhabited Europe either fifty or a nundred or five hundred thousand years ago. Anthropologists may now prove, if they can, that the skulls and bones belong to some Australoid or Negroid race—for the time set for their appearance in Europe is far enough removed to place the European population high above the suspicion of being descendants of the black. But Egyptian inscriptions on pyramids, temples, and rocks, the steles and papyri, have, temples, and rocks, the steles and papyri, have, however, defeated their hopes It is now generally admitted that the na

tions on the European coast of the Mediterrane n before the rise of Greece and Ron must be divided into two groups of racesthe Hispano-Iberian and the Caucaso-Tibet in The Hispano-Iberians, or Western Europeans. were the descendants of Japheth, and the Cau ca-o-Tibetans the descendants of Ham, accord ing to the ethnological table in the Book of Genesis. An insufficient knowledge of the lan guages spoken by the ancient inhabitants of Asia. Africa, and Europe, and in consequence also of their history as recorded in their literary remains and monumental inscriptions, is the reason why Japheth has been held to be the father of the Indo-Europeans, or Aryans, when at that epoch no Aryans had descended or been known testant to eat mines, apple, or cranberry ples for a purse of \$50, the match to come off at \$1. Louis before the first of May.

I would only suppointe that the ples should be properly based, and that deg centers, first chords, and other bandware be deturred. Respectfully yours. Das. Shaw.

Das. Shaw.

THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF

Palmo-Georgi n has developed that the Georgians, Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Koords, Belooches, and the Greeks of Asia Minor and Sclo do not belong to the Indo-European, but to another race preceding the Indo-European or Aryan, for which another name must be found, The Hispano-Iberians, or the races that reappeared in Western Europe, seem to have split ff at a remote period in a migration from some Pravidian centre in India, leading with them Dravidian mercenaries and followers. The Vindhya and Dravidian people were doubtedly of a common stock, and the nodern Parias present the best type of the pre Arvan occupants of India. Caldwell, the highest authority on the Dravidian languages, says that the Parias believe that the position which their caste occupied in native society at what it is now, and much more honorable; and the Canarese Parias (the Holyers), that they were once an independent people with kings of their own. Ellis observes that they affect to consider themselves as the real proprietors of P. ria is chosen at the appur I festival of Earthit. the only mother," to represent the people as the goddess-bridegroo

Evidence to prove the high antiquity of the Dravidian race is given even by the Bible. The first book of Kings mentions in chapter 10, erse 22, among other imports from Southern India, ivory, apes, and peacocks, and the words used for them are identically the same Tamil words by which the Dravidians now designate them. Mr. E. R. Hodges shows, in his article on the Dravidian languages, that the races by which they were spoken "before the dawn of history overspread Assyria and Mesopotamia, Media and Etruria were the earliest colo nists of Britain, Spain, Ita'y, and In ita." He examines the influence which these languages exercised upon the formation of Indo-European speech, and finds that even Sanskrit, the parent language, contains words like akka, a mother : kuchah, a breast ; kuti, a house; saya, the evening—the first words that a race or a child learns to use-are all of Dravidian origin. Greek and other languages derived from or related to Sanskrit exhibit kimilar analogies with the Dravidan. Even Hebrew makes use of Dravidian prouns. Every linguist will consider these facts as proof that the black Dravidian races preceded

the whole Indo-European family of nations. In order to give a portraiture of the ancient opulation of Western Europe as complete as e one given above of those directly decended from them, it may be said that the dle height, active, and capable of enduring fatigue. In disposition he is lively, impulsive. somewhat irascible and noisy, but good-humored. According to Sir William Elliot, he is industrious when engaged in work, but ready to relinquish it when the pressure is removed. and to enjoy idleness and amusement." also stated that he is addicted to drunken ness, and has little regard for truth.

How these black races came to inhabit these sarts of the world must be left to the researches of future days. There is no nation whose course of migration to its historical habitat s known. There were Egyptians in Africa, us back for thousands of years; but by what route, and when, and for what cause they entered that country, no one can tell. Whence came the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Elamites? It is not known. Whence came the people of Greece and Rome? Even this question cannot be answered, though their history is several thousand years younger than the positive details which we possess of the Assyrian and Egyptian empires. We know that they were there at a certain time, and passed through several more or less accurately known stages of development and decay. History, language race inhabited Western Europe between three and four thousand years aco. This bare fact must suffice for the present.

The dark aboriginal race that inhabited France, Spain, and the British isles, previous to the arrival of the Kimmerians, still constitutes a large and important element of the population of these countries," says Maclean, "We have parting from India, and affecting us in these islands, altogether apart from the influence of Celts and English," says Hyde Clarke. quotations from the most eminent English thnologists, who are of course much interested in knowing whether there is any black blood inning in their veins, might be multipiled a of the westward migration of the Dravidian | tant remarks on this subject in his article "On races. They are now to be found in India, but the Ethnology of Britain," which carries us back whether they are aborigines of that country no one can tell. There is no reason that forbids accounts show that probably in the time of 1948.461. Grace Chu ch gave of this sum, 575 Casar, and certainly in that of Tacitus, there existed in these islands two distinct types of population: the one of tail stature, with fair skin, yellow hair, and blue eyes; the other of short stature, with dark skin, dark hair, and black eyes. We further learn that this dark population bore considerable physical resembiance to the people of Aquitania and Iberia | Stow, did not e.e. p. his compound four Dravidian Hispano-Iberians]. There we | beautiful home in the compound have a large area occupied by the Basques or Euskarians, who speak a language which has no affinity with any other known Eur-Asiatic language. At the present day the Euskarian [Hispano-Iberian] area has been so largely encroached upon that it is reduced to a portion of te primitive dimensions. And it is to this cirmstance, possibly, et must ascribe the that a large portion of the modern Basques are fair people. Looking at the characters of he present inhabitants of the old Euskarian and paid him \$10 to secure rea, however, it can hardly be doubted that th Ruskarian-speaking people were essentially

Considering that the time of Crear and Tacitus was about as far removed from the period of the original black Egyptian race that the annals and John Smith. The lawyer had a ready gof Egypt show to have been established over Western Europe, as the present time is removed | herso. So they had been divisfrom that of the Romans, it is reasonable to suppose that during the intervening eighteen been subjected to a sufficient number of changes and admixtures to produce the type now exhibited by the representatives of the race Quatrefuges, the French ethnologist, was surely not exaggerating when he remarked that "the nodern European is a hybrid a thousand times

## A Serrowful Golden Wedding Day,

Half way between Trenton and Bordentown, in Deliware, is a truet of land, several acres in extent, known as Dack Island. Two years are an aged counte took possession of the stand. The husband, Abraham Chapman, was

## A Gambler's Funeral.

A singular and most touching incident occurred the other day in connection with the death of poor Gus. Clayton. The Rev. E. J. Gilliespie of the Camberrand Freshyterian Church was called upon to preach the fan ral sermon. Upon following his guide to where the remains were, judge of his surprise to flad himself in a gambling saloon, surrounded by men of the world, gamblers, and others, whose ears were all almosed to hear the voice of God's ministers in such a place. The reverend gentleman was equal to the occasion, and preached a discourse that will be long remembered by all who had the good fortune to hear it. Many cheeks, all unused to tears, were wet. A singular and most touching incident

# Going Back to the Earlier Ruces.

A son of Mr. Jesse Glass, three miles from

\$500 REWARD FOR AN INCURABLE CASE.—Dr. Sage's Catarra Remedy. Particulars in pampilet around bottle.—Adv.

SUNBEAMS.

-Prohibition laws are said to be greater helps to the corkscrew trade. -Seene-Garden of Eden. Adam-Madam, I'm Adam. Ere-Adam, I'm Madam. They

-A winter so financially hard has never been known in Laneingburgh, N. Y. Seven martiages bave been postnoned

-John Uline, of Troy, N. Y., died of grief, having been compelled to pay a note which he had folishly endorsed.

-Seventy years ago the Rev. Dr. Lyman Reccher, fither of Henry Ward Heecher, was paid a salary of \$300 and his firewood. -The Rev. F. C. Ewer, Superior of the

Gen ral Branch of American Confraterniate, is a native of Nantucket, and of Quaker descent. -The Governor of Maine recently sent the Legis ature of that State the fir a veto for fi

years. Both Houses sustained the objection. -A western enthusiast exclaims, "Pa rather be a doorkeeper in the hall of the grangers than to shovel sugar in the store; of the middlemen."

-Revivalist Hammond sells his hymnbooks through an a cent, in the vestibules of the churches in which he preaches, ta a weeklyprofit of about \$100. -A Wiscon in eler: yman has been foun!

curity by a charen council of "not always handling the truth with sufficient carefainess to meet the demands of -A boy of fourteen is a leader of a great religious revival in Pekalb county, Lilinois. He is a fineat exhorter, and his efforts are very successful to

-A private decanter belonging to an exovernor was carried off by the State constables in quor raid on a Poston botel. Lis return was promptis

-The pressure has made Worcester pece economical in using gas, and the aggregate umption has been decreased about twenty per cenduring the past six months. -An ancient vagabond was arrested by

the police in Paris recently who was subsequently asser-tained to be a nephew of Danton, the notorious leader in the first French revolution. -The following clause appears in the advertisements of marquerade bell in 81 kents "N.B.-Parties attending the ball are requested to bring

no concealed weapons with them, as an examina will be made before entering." -A wealthy and eccentric Boston hadv. incensed at her relatives for fancied insulas, diel an willed all her possessions to an acquaintance. The

legatee, however, has formally refused to see of the nest, and the natural heirs will get the property. -The Boston people say that the recent son \$12,000, other salaries and hote er expenses \$18,000, leaving a profit of only \$6. -Mrs. Morris of Maryville, Iowa, planned

once hitched up a borse, got into the wagon w frightened wife, drove five miles to the trysting trace, and delivered her to Hamilton. -Messrs. Morely and Sankey have had

great success in revival meetings near Edinburgh. Mr. Sankey takes a harmonium with bim, which so excited an old Purtan dame that she rashed out of the church exclaiming, "Popery! Popery! Let me oot, let me out." What would John Knox thins of this?"
—Alderman Fischer and Alderman Fischer conferred with the city treasurer, and who Schmitt went to draw his pay of \$5.0 he got tall of it is

cash and the belance in the unhonored L.O. U. faces a a great row about it. -The Queen of England has actually spoken kindly to an actress, and introduced her to Princess Beatrice and to Prince Leopold, taking her by the hand and accepting a nosegny from her. A triend) recognition from a crowned head to a theatread a

er is rare in England. The actress in question was Miss Heath, a distinguished tragedishne.

—In a remarkable sermon recently preached in St. Barnabas's Church, Photos, the preacher proposed to consider the reason why am ners were created. The reveren I gentleman admissioned the creation of evil to God, who, he said has not so

ners into the world as dark shades are put into a picture, "to not us a contrast to the brighter colors!" -Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, the lecturing wife of Brigham, has told a Boston Post reporter the Congressions: committee make their annual tigation to Salt Lake City, at a cost to the country \$20,000. They are received by the Mormon off show them around, feast and wine them, and the

that they do not see the domestic misery that cones of -The published plan of a Western se entist for producing rain is to "elevate a coby a balloon, or other means, until its upper end reache the cloud," hitch the lower end to a rail

do for a safeguard against drought is to buy a halloon three or four miles of copper wire, a battery, a rail -The journal of the ninetieth Conv tion of the Protestant Episcopal Church of l vary, \$71,000; Trini y, \$27,000; St. Thomas \$45.00

dition to \$45,000 pew rents; St. George's Cha e. 1000, -more than half of the whole amount thus count from five parashes. -Dan Rice is just now under an evil st "He has been sold out," siys if Sucriff's side, horse, too and framen even bis newspaper, the

ment to the society of the township who fell is rebellion. It is of white much , and the cost, \$15 was wholly borns by Cel. like. The grounds about works of art. His failure will be a great mi tortal the village.
-In 1870 Elizabeth Smith of Charles John. She went to a sec

drop the proceedings. himself, and the pair fived ! found of a divorce granted in were married over again.

-Robert R. Brown, of Springfield Ma is a workman in the United only earned enough at his tr in telerable comfort. One of was a landed proprietor aristocratic relative's wes smil two penderous documveyance of the recipient's "c the estate." The this cuits

work in the armory just as -A sensible mother elething says: "I see man fact that in the statistic of the city were more t and even the hard-work! dar ings warm, white pla-

snivering with the cold for -A celebrated Meth up i is mind at one tim The elders opposed his young lady, piqued at ha a Mr. William Wil iam me right eye, and by it God being very mercif

what I could not. What not now, but I shall know

Is there a thing become
that strives with I.
Oh, t ar it thence, an
The Lord of every t Wesley saw the old love w

C"cept " Hatt " and " Farewe